

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.
"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4887. 號四廿月七年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877.

日四十月六年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRUMMOND & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWANSON, GUNTER & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KEMP & WILSON, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
R. E. BELLING, Esq., W. H. FORBES, Esq., Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq., A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWM CAMERON, Esq., LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 " " "
" 12 " 6 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.

The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

The Bungalow No. 8, Shelley Street.

The Bungalow No. 8, Old Bailey Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. E. KIPP.

"Blissville," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Upper Part of No. 62, PRAYA, either for OFFICES or GODOWNS.

Apply to ROBERT MORE.

Hongkong, July 5, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M^r. F. O. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration. SANDER & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy. RUSSELL & Co. China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

M^r. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony. R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent, the Firm of FREERES, RODATZ & Co. has been DISSOLVED on this Day. R. FREERES, G. C. F. RODATZ. Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

THE Undersigned, Establishing themselves This Day as SHIPCHANDLERS and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS under the Style and Firm of RODATZ & Co., have taken over the Business of the late Firm of FREERES, RODATZ & Co. G. C. F. RODATZ, G. KOCH. Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY. Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. MOSSOR, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 26th day of July, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Sales Rooms of the Undersigned,

The American Barkentine "ROSINA,"

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour of Hongkong, with Two Suits of Working SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS, 1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PROVISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, and all her Appurtenances.

The Vessel was Remetalled and Repaired in New York, in December, 1874, and there classed "A1," for Four Years in American Lloyd's. She was again Remetalled and Repaired at Melbourne, in November, 1876, at a Cost of over £200, and was then certified by the Surveyor of Sails referred to at a Cost of over £200, and was then certified by the Surveyor to the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association Limited, as being fit to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to any part of the World. She Carries 580 tons of Coals or 800 tons Light Cargo, of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of Rice on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast Sailing Vessel, and is in Complete Order for Sea on the shortest notice.

She has Four BOW TIMBER PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 32 x 32 inches, and two in the Tween Decks 49 x 28 inches.

For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.

Terms of SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 13, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF LUMBER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Wanchai, on

THURSDAY,

the 26th July, 1877, at Noon, About 8,000 feet of GEORGIA PITCH PINE PLANKS, Sizes 3 and 4 inch.

In Lots to suit Purchasers.

Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

For Sale.

AERATED WATERS, CORD'S PATENT GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

FROM the 1st July, the Price of all kinds of AERATED WATERS will be only FORTY CENTS Per Dozen.

SARSAPARILLA WATER, 75 Cents per Dozen.

ED. CHASTEL, 2, Wyndham Street, opposite the HONGKONG CLUB. Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

FOR SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Received a Shipment of

FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD, of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING, SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of Work requiring Timber of the most durable nature.

— ALSO — A Good Assortment of Logs and Plants of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior Quality.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to RIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CHINESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Intimations.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHEW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issues Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

PIANO TUNING, REPAIRING, &c.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Desirous of having their PIANOS REPAIRED by the Undersigned, will please oblige with early orders, as he is about to Return to SHANGHAI.

Orders may be left with Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co. A. HAHN.

Hongkong, July 10, 1877.

New Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW" No. 6. Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

Review of a Chinese Manuscript. New Testament. A Legend of the T'ang Dynasty. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Belief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. (Continued from page 311.) The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.

Ancient Peking. Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from page 236.) Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Collectanea Bibliographica. Notes and Queries. Inebriance and "Patria Potestas" in China.

Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China. Chinese Novels. A Difficult Character. Chinese Close-bound Enamel. Russian Sinologists.

The Right Gent. The Fish of Hare. Seeds of Sorghum. Aniseed Oil and Sandalwood. Errata.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. China Mail Office. Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON, SHIP'S COMPASS ROPE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West. SHIPPING, SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, Governor of Hongkong; and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3.30 p.m., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the existing Articles of Association of the Company, authorizing the Company so far to modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, as by subdivision of its existing Shares to divide its Capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sections XX and XXI of "The Companies Ordinance 1877."

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-second Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, July 3, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th day of July Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, July 3, 1877.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th day of July Instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON, Manager. Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. ON and after the 26th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. ROGERS has Returned to Hongkong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th. Office, No. 7, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our pack-

Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3.30 p.m., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the existing Articles of Association of the Company, authorizing the Company so far to modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, as by subdivision of its existing Shares to divide its Capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sections XX and XXI of "The Companies Ordinance 1877."

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-second Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, July 3, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th day of July Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, July 3, 1877.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th day of July Instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON, Manager. Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. ON and after the 26th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. ROGERS has Returned to Hongkong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th. Office, No. 7, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

Intimations.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

THE DEPARTURE of the Company's S. S. "CITY OF PEKING" has been POSTPONED to the 30th Instant, at 3 p.m.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 19, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "YESSO," Capt. S. ASHTON, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon, instead of at the time previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA. The British Steamer "KING RICHARD," Captain NELSON, will be despatched to the above Port on THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "HIGHLANDER," HUTCHINSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "HANNAN LAW," ROBERT GAZER, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "MATCHLESS," J. C. DAWES, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong,

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *King Richard*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Opium are requested to take delivery from the boats alongside the Ice House Street Wharf, otherwise the Ice will be stored by the Underigned at Consignees' risk, unprotected by Fire Insurance.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 17, 1877. j25

BRITISH SHIP *SCINDIA*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 18, 1877. j25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *DJEMNAH*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 22, 1877. j28

BARQUE *KAISOW*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Underigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 23, 1877. j30

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenroy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shangai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 23, 1877. j30

FROM KURACHIE.

THE British Barque *Twilight* having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Underigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 23, 1877. j30

DANISH SHIP *DORIS BRODERSEN*, FROM SAIGON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

BRITISH BARK *ENID*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ANNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Ex "Pei Ho."

J. G. No. 1, 1 case Books, from Marseilles.
Remedies & Co., do.

N (in diamond) 11 boxes, from Saigon.
Sundries, Son Ly, do.

Y & B 6 pkgs Sundries, do.
Gyona, do.
Hongkong, July 14, 1877.

Intimations.

THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT AND ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.
"Activity," care of this Office.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes.—Douglas Larraik & Co.

LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain F. M. Hinckley.—Meyer & Co.

JALO, Russian ship, Capt. C. F. Moberg.—Order.

ENID, British bark, Captain Bradthwaite.—Annhold, KARBURG & Co.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieler & Co.

ANTWERP, British barque, Capt. Atkins.—Melchers & Co.

MIGNON, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. H. Soule.—Order.

NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Captain John Worley.—Order.

DORIS BRODERSEN, Danish ship, Captain S. Nielsen.—Order.

Twilight, British barque, Capt. Dalargy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship "GLENROY," Capt. DONALDSON, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 24, 1877. j25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

Also, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *PEIHO*, Commandant LECOMTE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Spools will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Spools and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 3rd August, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 24, 1877. aut

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1877, at Noon,—

An Assorted Invoice of FANCY GOODS, Comprising: Watch Stands, Purses, Harmoniums, Snuff Boxes, Meerschaum Cigar Tubes, Albums, Walking Sticks, Pencils, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Combs, Pocket Flasks, Linen Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Lamp Chimneys, Soda Water Tumblers.

Also, 5 cases Vulcan Safety Matches, 20 boxes White Beans, 50 Lemant and Girand's Revolvers, 1 case Glass Ornaments for Ladies' Dresses, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, July 24, 1877. j27

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 23, 7 p.m., *Alert*, U. S. mail-of-war, 641, Lieut.-comdr. A. S. Barker, Manila July 19.

July 24, *Kalaja*, Russian barque, 690, J. Roos, Saigon July 16, General.—CAPTAIN.

DEPARTURES.

July 23, *Gustav & Marie*, for Bangkok, 24, Trio, for Whampoa.

24, Zambouanga, for Singapore, 24, Yangtze, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Theresa Behn, for Haiphong.
Fortuna, for Chefoo.
Witchy Fendition, for Guam.
Angsturn, for Bangkok.
Chow Sze, for Canton.
Alphington, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.
DEPARTED.
For Zambouanga, for Singapore, 80 Chinese.

For Yangtze, for Shanghai, 25 Chinese.
To DEPART.
For Theresa Behn, for Haiphong, 4 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
None.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—

Per *YESSO*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *GLENROY*, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 25th inst.

For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG.—

Per *WASHE*, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 25th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—

Per *KING RICHARD*, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 26th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *PEKIN* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 27th inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 28th inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage.

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, July 18, 1877. j28

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence for Japan the United States or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, July 20, 1877. j30

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *PEIHO*, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 4th August, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 3rd August.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 4th August.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877. aut

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, July 26.—

11 a.m.—Sale of American barkentine *Rosina*, at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

Noon.—Sale of Lumber, at Messrs Russell & Co.'s Godowns, Wanchai.

5 p.m.—*King Richard* leaves for Yokohama.

FRIDAY, July 27.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, July 28.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Goods per *Djemnah* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

MONDAY, July 30.—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Goods per *Glenroy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, July 31.—

3 p.m.—Meetings of Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

SATURDAY, August 4.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, August 7.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Yesso* leaves for Coast Ports.

4 p.m.—*Glenroy* leaves for Shanghai.

Meetings.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 50 A, Queen's Road.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, FENCIBLES, AMERICAN AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877.

THE Turks appear to have made a greater

moor of their European campaign than was generally anticipated. There can now be no doubt that a considerable Russian force has succeeded in crossing the Balkans, because the Turks assert they have succeeded in driving them back again; a statement, however, which we are cautioned, is unconfirmed. The dismissal of the Commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Europe, and the resignation of

Safvet Pasha at such a critical moment, all proves that, so far, the Turkish defence has utterly collapsed against the advance of the Russians. The pass by which the Russians are represented as having crossed the Balkans is described as being steep, difficult, and almost unexplored. It was generally believed that the whole of these passes had been put into a state of defence, but for some unaccountable reason this one, although the Russians were known to be advancing in the direction of it immediately after the occupation of

Sistova, appears to have been left entirely unprotected, the Russians encountering no opposition whatever in effecting its passage. The Turkish forces who are said to be embarking at Antivari, after fighting their way through Montenegro, will have to sail round Greece either to the coast south of Adrianople, or to Constantinople, a distance probably of eight or nine hundred miles, before they can be opposed to the Russians.

EUROPEANS appear to be suffering more from Chinese competition at Saigon than in this Colony. In his report for 1876 Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at the port, Mr Tremlett, observes that the Colony has for several years become of less and less value to European merchants, and that the change to their disadvantage during 1876 has been more marked than formerly. "The Chinese," he says, "have been gradually obtaining possession of the export trade until, as present statistics show, they have shipped during 1876 nine-tenths of the entire rice crop, and the whole of all other articles of produce; the reason may be found in their ability to purchase from the natives, with whom Europeans cannot come directly in contact, at slightly cheaper prices, but principally in the fact that their inexpensive establishments enable them to reduce their charges and commissions proportionately. The import trade has long been entirely in their hands." The production of rice during the twelve months again showed an increase upon any previous year, having reached the enormous quantity of 5,700,000 piculs, equal to 340,000 tons. As usual the greater portion of the crop was brought to China. Pepper, sugar, cotton and coffee were produced to about the same extent as during the previous year. Manchester goods continued to supply the entire native population, and larger quantities than ever had met a fair market in the Colony. The following statement gives the number of vessels that loaded at the port during the year:—

Flag. Number. Tonnage.

British 216 168,161

Dutch 23 23,204

French 14 14,832

German 28 16,113

Norwegian 2 700

Spanish 1 491

Swedish 2 811

Siamese 1 594

Total 317 234,299

WHEN Mr Pope Hennessy was installed into the office of Governor of Hongkong, on the 23rd of April last, he said, while alluding to the fortunate circumstances that he had twice succeeded Sir Arthur Kennedy:—"I say my good fortune, because it is of importance to any man, under such circumstances as these, to have before him the example of such an administration as that of your late Governor; although, indeed, in one respect it is unfortunate, for I believe it will be

impossible for me, however arduous my exertions may be and however great my anxiety to discharge the high duties that Her Majesty's Government has conferred upon me, to emulate Sir Arthur Kennedy in the success with which he discharged his duties, and the popularity which he enjoyed from all classes in this Colony. I shall endeavour to follow in his distinguished footsteps." As one official act now trends so closely upon the heels of the next, and is apt to be forgotten, we merely wish here to refresh the public mind with a glance at the policy foreshadowed by Mr Pope Hennessy.

In an official document lately issued Sir Arthur Kennedy states, concerning the administration of this Colony, that "Justice is firmly and fairly administered. The Chinese population are docile and orderly, having full confidence in the impartial administration of the laws. The Colony is well served by its public officers, and I could not report of its condition and progress in the satisfactory manner I now do, if I had not received their efficient and cordial support." The action of Mr Hennessy, in regard to the Magistrates and the Gaol, would seem but a very inadequate endeavour to follow in the distinguished footsteps of his predecessor; but the fact is, beginning to be impressed upon the public mind that one official frequently places a totally different interpretation upon the same expression from that given by another. In addition, therefore, to the consideration that new administrations do not always regard it as a point of honour to complete any work undertaken by its predecessor, this matter of free interpretation must likewise be borne in mind in any retrospect of the past or forecast of the future.

Similarly, amongst the records of the past, do we find that, on the 23rd November 1875, in his inaugural address at Barbadoes, Mr Hennessy spoke as follows:—"In an old and contented community like this I believe that a Governor should not underrate local experience; that he should not lightly disregard the conservative spirit of local traditions; that he should take ample time to form and mature his own opinion, independent of the influences of class, creed, or colour; and, above all, that he should scrupulously respect the constitutional rights and privileges of the local Legislature." These are admirable words, and, if carried out in practice, calculated to lead to a kind of government which might be the envy even of a citizen of Utopia.

The reality, as in most cases, is, however, somewhat different from that shadowed forth in words. A correspondent lately asked if nothing could be done to demonstrate to His Excellency the folly and danger of his new policy regarding gaol discipline. It would certainly appear either that Mr Hennessy has suffered a most complete change of mind, or that he made a very free and convenient use of the meanings liable to be attached to English phrases, when he was sworn in as Governor of this Colony. It has been said that Sir Arthur was a "do-nothing," and it must be admitted that he knew when to work and when to wait. That his successor should, in this "endeavour to follow in his distinguished footsteps" is the hearty wish, we believe, of every loyal citizen in the Island. Whence come all this uncertainty and anxiety relative to the policy of His Excellency—a policy, or rather an absence of policy, which seems to have been shaped by hints of a kind quite different from the inaugural addresses above quoted? The vacillation, or even apparent vacillation, of the last few months—which, though outwardly seen only by the abolition of flogging, has affected nearly every department of the government—has done no good, we fear, either to Hongkong or to its present Governor. Doubtless Mr Hennessy fails to realize that any injury whatever is likely to result from the present disarrangement of things; but we do not hesitate to assure him that it seriously unsettles the public mind and has almost a paralyzing effect upon all except the lawless classes. Anyone who cares to learn the feelings of the native and foreign residents here needs not to be informed of this. It is, however, possible that the Governor is not cognizant of the effects of his action; and it has occurred to us that it would be highly desirable to discover some means to officially arrest the attention of His Excellency. Why should not the unofficial members of the Legislative Council possess the fullest powers, and exercise them more freely than they do, of interposing the Government upon matters affecting the welfare of the Colony? Unfortunately it would seem that Mr Hennessy has a disposition to act independently of "the advice of the Legislative Council," otherwise he would not have assumed the entire responsibility of many of his recent acts. Of course all money votes must be made by the Council; but it is not a certainty that they may not be rendered futile by the Governor, as in the case of the vote for the new Central School. It is, moreover, most unusual that the unofficial members of the

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, 14th June, 1877.

Dr. Ayres, your Colonial Surgeon, is likely to become quite a celebrity in a certain way, on account of the opinion which, upon the basis of his experience as to prisoners in Hongkong Gaol, he has ventured to express regarding the effects of opium-smoking. The point I believe is likely to be taken up strongly by the Anti-Opium Society, who could never bring themselves to admit that there was a possibility of opium being used in moderation. Anyone entertaining so heretical an opinion ought, according to their views, clearly to be denounced; and I have no doubt that before the matter is done with, Dr. Ayres will find himself roundly abused for stating what appeared to him to be the truth in the matter. I cannot see why his testimony should not be considered as good as that of Missionaries up the country, who get the large mass of their facts, not from their own observation, but from what they happen to be told by the Chinese. Here from peculiar circumstances we have the good fortune to get the testimony of a gentleman, who has been able to observe facts for himself, and it seems at the least somewhat puzzle-headed to set it aside as useless, because it does not happen to agree with what has been said by those who have not any means of really forming a reliable opinion.

The case of the Agra Bank v. Maccall, which, as I mentioned in my last, has been at last decided, has been the subject of some talk among mercantile men here. It seems a somewhat awkward decision if it is to be followed up, as it is clearly undesirable to tie the hands of Bank Managers at a distance by making them responsible for errors of judgment, so long as they do not exceed the bounds of their general powers. If this is to be done, their position will not be very enviable. No doubt on some occasions Bank Agents in China have acted too independently of home instructions; but at least it appears in the present instance—as it so frequently does in the case of bad selection has been made of the particular person, of whom to make an example.

Another Japanese iron-rod has been launched; and it is said that the Chinese are about to make investments in one or two also. People here are generally quite delighted when either the Chinese or the Japanese obtain new men-of-war, never apparently having any idea as to the direction in which they are most likely to be used.

There is nothing new about the Convention business. It seems the most ridiculous affair there ever was. The end of it no doubt will be that our Government will be obliged to ratify the Convention *notis volens*, as they cannot in conscience refuse to do so when the Chinese have fully performed their part.

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

An important auction sale of Manila cigars was announced to take place on the 20th July, in which 21,435 cigars will be offered. Some of the conditions of this sale are that the cigars must be exported within the period of six months from the time of the sale, and although its exclusive object was for exportation, no changing of hands or re-selling is permitted.

The Captain of the British ship *Durham*, anchored in the bay, was fined by the Harbour Master for hoisting on the gaff of his ship the national flag top-side down with a bucket underneath, which has been taken for a signal of distress, but upon investigation was found to be a particular mode of communicating with his water-supplying boat. The Harbour Master immediately on seeing the signal, sent the necessary assistance, but the boat on reaching the vessel found everything quiet on board.

The sword and walking-stick offered by the Municipal Corporation to the General Macampio commemoration of the Sooloo campaign, have been forwarded by the str. *Victoria*, which left Manila for Europe on the 9th July.

The steamer *Farago* imported on the 14th July, from Singapore, 300 cases of petroleum.

A Chinaman named Fong Soy has applied from the Government the permission to re-export to Hongkong \$3000 Mexican. The body of a Chinese hawk was found and removed by the Police from a public drain on the 12th July. The deceased is supposed to have been murdered by some persons unknown, for the sake of robbing him, who concealed the body in the place where it was last discovered.

The *Diario* of 18th July says:—"It came to our knowledge, with reference to letters received by the last mail, that the Messageries Maritimes Company have presented proposition to our Government with the view of obtaining the service of carrying the mail and official passengers between the Peninsula and these Islands. As this is not the first time that such a proposition is stated to have been made by the said company without result, and as the rumour is not mentioned in any of the home papers up to June 8th, we receive the news with some reserve. Nevertheless, we add what has been told us on the subject: The company in question undertake to establish a direct line from Barcelona to Manila, making the trips at 14 days' interval, and will carry official cabin passengers at the rate of \$250 each. The company also ask to carry the mail with the same remuneration as given to the P. & O. Co. and to steamers running between Singapore and Manila."

The earthquake experienced at Manila on the 6th July was strongly felt at Misra Caceres at 12 30 p.m. It was with great violence and continued for 1 minute and 23 seconds. The steamer *Leys* arrived from Tobago reports that the earthquake there was of great intensity. On board the vessel in the harbour the shock resembled that of a ship striking a rock. From the volcano of Mayon, which has long failed to give any signs of existence, smoke was seen shooting up shortly after the shocks were felt.

At a June 24—More than one-half of the population are suffering from the misdeeds caused by the bad-paddy and corn crop last year. The people are driven by the

scarcity of living on roots procured in the jungle. *Principia*, June 24.—The public health is good, except in the district of Cankran, in which, according to the official account dated 16th, measles is again attacking persons of all ages with virulence, and some cases of small-pox have also appeared. The vaccination-general has been sent thither, provided with box-making gall, which has produced wonders against both these diseases in the late epidemic.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May) July 24, 1877.

LOOKING FOR A CAT.
Lui Aning, and eleven others, the last a woman, were arrested on a warrant for gambling in a house situated in a lane opening on Aberdeen Street from the back of Gough Street. The informer proved gambling being carried on and that the first defendant was the manager. The informer had been to play in the house several times and lost. Commission at the rate of 7 per cent was charged on all winnings. An information was laid and a warrant was issued, resulting in the arrest of all the prisoners. The defendants made all sorts of excuses, and the 12th, a woman who was defended by Mr Ng Choy, pleaded that she was a servant to a Chinese master to go to this house to look for a cat when the Police arrived and arrested her. Her master, Yeong Anai, said he brought a valuable cat with him from Macao yesterday, and it was lost. He therefore told the 12th defendant to go to look for it. She was arrested when the Police came. This story was believed in by the magistrate, who discharged the 12th defendant, but fined the last \$200 or 6 months' hard labour. The rest were fined \$20 each or 6 weeks' hard labour.

FOND OF FRUIT.
Lai Aing, a gardener, was charged by Mr Humphries, with picking off an orange papaw fruit from his master's garden. The complainant said the defendant came and asked for a papaw fruit, but he refused him, and the defendant said his wife had the stomach-ache, and he was told that papaw fruit would cure it. He therefore went for one and it was given him by the complainant. Fined 50 cents.

ASSAULT.
Chin Ahim and two other tinsmiths were arrested on a warrant charged with a violent assault on Fong Awing. The last was fined \$5, the others discharged.

DISEASED MEAT.
Woo Aon, a native of Tongkun and a trader in bullocks, was charged with sending a diseased bullock to the slaughter house intended to be slaughtered. The defendant was identified as having been twice punished before for a similar offence; he was now fined \$25 or six weeks' labour.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.
Wong Ahong, a market coolie, was brought up for stealing some sulphur from the sulphur store at the Sallors Home. Three months' hard labour.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMILE) July 24, 1877.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT &c.
Regina v. Chea Kwai Hing and 3 others.
Chea Kwai Hing, Fong Ahoo, Wat Apak and Chin Afat were indicted on six counts for false imprisonment of one Chung Aing, and a young woman named Fong Aing Tai, and for assaulting the uncle and aunt of the woman Fong Aing Tai.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips, instructed by Mr Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute; and Mr Francis, instructed by Messrs Stephens and Holmes, appeared for the defence.

The following Jury was empanelled:—Messrs John Quinn, L. Meind, J. K. Morrison, J. M. Emanuel, O. Stewart, J. A. Blogg, and C. H. Siemund.

This case was continued to-day.

Mr Francis said that, after what had fallen from his Lordship yesterday, he would put off the evidence which he had intended to call, until the time came for urging mitigation of punishment. And as regards the remark he had made yesterday regarding the conduct of the Jury, he would withdraw those words and apologise to them, both individually and collectively, for it was only a momentary ebullition, and he had used a stronger term than he had intended.

Mr Francis having consented to submit to a verdict of the Jury, his Lordship directed them to return a general verdict of guilty on all the counts.

Mr Francis then proceeded to address the Court in mitigation of punishment. He asked the Chief Justice to give consideration to three grounds, which he was going to put forward. The first ground was as his Lordship would have seen, that throughout the whole case, the prisoners had been acting in a bona fide spirit, that they did not know that they were doing wrong in doing what they did, however erroneous their notions of what was right and what was wrong might have been. And in connection with this point, there was the evidence that when they were threatened by Chun Low Tak that they would be charged by the mother of the woman, they said that there was any complaint to be made against them, let the complaint be made at once, or else they might be scattered away. The second ground was that when the complaint was made, they actually went with the complainant to the Station. The third point was that when they found the man and woman in the house, they cut off some of their hair and said that they would show it to the Inspector as a mark that they were guilty of the adultery, and this cutting of the hair, as the learned counsel was informed, was quite in accordance with the national custom of the people. There was also another point that after pawing the clothes of the woman, they gave back the tickets to her. In doing this they were actually delivering into her hands the proof that they had taken the clothes, and this showed that they were acting in good faith throughout the affair. Mr Francis next argued that what the prisoners did was strictly in accordance with Chinese custom, with which these prisoners had been brought up from their childhood, and his contention was that there was nothing to inform them that this custom, with which their minds had been imbued from child-

hood, was forbidden by English law; in point of fact this custom was not forbidden by law, and at least it was partially sanctioned by law; so in awarding punishment he hoped his Lordship would consider that there were no means by which the prisoners could know the law, and notwithstanding the maxim of "ignorance of the law excuses no one," he urged that the prisoners were fairly ground for mitigation of punishment. And it was certainly hard on them that the first time they came to know that they were doing wrong was when brought before the Court for punishment. Mr Francis then quoted from a proclamation which was issued on the 1st Feb. 1841, when Hongkong was ceded to England. It was therein stated that the social customs as they existed at the time in the Colony would be allowed to continue in force, and since then there had been no law or ordinance passed making an alteration in the practice of such Chinese customs, especially in a remote place like this village where 100 yards further would bring the villagers within Chinese jurisdiction. Taking in conjunction with this proclamation, there was Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, which extended all laws as they prevailed then in England, to this Colony, except so far as they could not be made to apply to local circumstances or the inhabitants of this Colony. This Ordinance was repealed in 1873, but the same provision was re-enacted in the same words. He asked his Lordship to connect the proclamation with this Ordinance, and it was a principle of Common Law and International Law that customs which had prevailed prior to the cession of any new territory should be considered as still existing unless it was specially brought to the notice of the people of the newly-ceded place that such customs would no longer be recognized, and to punish any one for following those customs without giving them the previous warning, would be a national injustice. He was aware of the rule that "ignorance of the law excuses no one," and a wholesome rule it was; but he was not now pleading the prisoner's ignorance by way of justification, but only in mitigation of punishment. He thought the Court should only inflict a nominal punishment in a case where the men were for the first time made aware that the customs which they had been following for a long time, was against law, leaving it to the Legislature to bring it home to them as to their responsibility by passing some law which would notify them that what they had been doing was wrong. Moreover, there was no publication of the Colonial laws in any accessible form by which the Chinese could acquaint themselves. The Ordinance had never been translated into Chinese, and they had no means of knowing whether they were doing right or wrong. He then proceeded to call evidence.

The Rev. E. J. Kital, Ph.D., was then called—He is a missionary of the London Missionary Society, and have been 15 years in China. I am acquainted with the Funtai and Hakka dialects of China. I had lived for 34 years in the heart of the Sunon district, the contiguous district with English Kowloon. During the 34 years I was in constant communication with the natives, and it was my special business to acquaint myself with the social and religious customs and manners of the people. After stopping 34 years in Sunon I went to Peking, where I travelled about during the next six years. I interfered in favour of the people against the Mandarins; I believed the people were oppressed. I was in Court during the trial of this case, and heard the substance of the evidence. In reference to a case where a married woman is suspected of having committed adultery with a man or found out under suspicious circumstances, my experience is that the custom differs in different districts. In the Sunon district, the custom is pre-eminently severe in this respect. The common practice is in the Sunon district is not to take notice in the Sunon district, but for the community of each village and for the representatives of the families specially interested to settle the case according to the merits in their own views. As a general rule murder follows on adultery, and the consequence of this killing is blood revenge, and this gives rise to chronic war among the villages. I have learnt that in 9 cases out of 10 such village wars were caused by a woman committing adultery. I have not seen a case in Sunon in which the paramour was killed and the matter reported to the Mandarin. According to general custom, when a wife is suspected of adultery, the husband is supposed to be allowed to kill his wife, but as a rule will first seek to secure the support of the heads of the village. He has a right to head his wife; I don't know it as a right, but it is a practice.

His Lordship said it was the practice in England.

Continued.—If a husband acts against his wife, he might be called to account by the relations of the wife. The relations would not interfere unless the conduct of the husband should be outrageous. As to cases of adultery, in the absence of the husband, the father, if living, would have the right to interfere; and in the second instance, the uncles. In the absence of both, he who has the responsibility of the ancestral sacrifices, has the right. The reason why adultery in a woman is looked upon with such a severity, is because of the interference with the proper sacrifices to the ancestors, as the children born by such a woman would not have the purity of progeny. An adopted son is disqualified from offering sacrifices. It would be improper for a man to be found in a woman's house at a late hour of the day; it would be improper for him to be there even in the day-time, unless he was there in the presence of somebody else. His being found in the house would justify the nearest relatives in action against him by the nearest relatives. In a case of adultery, if one of the witnesses was a special friend of the husband, he would be authorised to seize both parties. It is a question to consider the husband of the woman who has been guilty of a breach of public morality, as to blame, and the community usually inflicts a reprimand on the family. From my experience, the treatment of the paramour in case was not unusually severe; I have seen far more severe punishment. Cutting off the hair was quite in accordance with the Chinese custom.

By the Court.—Every village has an elder, and it would not be according to custom if a number of young men were to make an attack on a house without the authority of the elder.

Incidentally it was brought out that a similar case of breach of morality occurred in the same village where the supposed paramour was killed, and the men who committed the murder were sentenced to be hanged. Their sentences were commuted to imprisonment.

ment, and before the departure of Sir Arthur Kennedy, a petition signed by the Chinese was presented for their pardon, and his Lordship had the pleasure of recommending the petition to the Governor, and able consideration. His Lordship observed that the present case was the result of this leniency, and having this case before them, Mr Francis could not plead that the men did not know the law.

Continued.—Chun Low Tak, the uncle, would be the proper person to interfere, but a special friend of the husband might also interfere. The prisoners ought to have got the authority of Chun Low Tak first to go to the house, but they did not. They had not the authority of the uncle, and there was not among them a special friend of the husband's.

Kwai Yee Kow, a married woman, was called. She was the sister-in-law of the woman How Sing Tai. On the 23rd June, she was in her bed asleep but was woken up by a knocking at the door. This was about 10 p.m., and there were more than ten men coming. She recognised the voice of Chun Low Tak. The boatman Cheung Azi was inside a room in How Sing Tai's part of the house. Chun Low Tak came to knock at the door.

By the Attorney General.—She saw Cheung Azi come to the house. He had come several times before the 23rd. He came there at dusk on that day.

Wat Fook, an aged man, was called. He was the keeper of a small chandler's shop. He heard a noise in the village about 10 p.m., Chun Low Tak with about 10 men making an attack on the woman's house.

Cross-examined.—He could not identify any of the prisoners as being among the 10 men. His son was not one of the men.

By the Court.—There was a case in 1874 in which four villagers were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a man who was committing a breach of public morality at Mahtow Wal. Every one in Mahtow Wal knew of that case. Witness knew that the four men were pardoned this year, but witness did not take part in the petition.

This closed the evidence for mitigation of punishment, and Mr Francis briefly summed up.

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, observed that had this been a case which occurred in Aberdeen, it might have been said to have been only the first impression on the minds of the inhabitants, but as this took place at Mahtow-wai, which furnished a case of a precisely similar nature in 1874, Mr Francis had suggested that it was for the Court to move the Legislature to inform the people of Mahtow-wai that they were doing wrong, but it was not his Lordship's business to suggest anything.

The people had taken the law into their own hands, and if an assault resulted that was to be punished for the assault, or if a murder resulted, they must be punished for the murder; for living in an English Colony, they must be punished according to English law. There was the custom on which Mr Francis had addressed the Court would not apply here. His Lordship then proceeded to mention the case of the four men who were convicted of murder in 1874 for killing a man under precisely similar circumstances as the present case, and who were sentenced to death, and sent and who were afterwards commuted whose sentences were afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life. They were subsequently pardoned by H. E. Sir Arthur Kennedy prior to his departure from the Colony to go to Queensland. He continued to observe that it was very audacious for four young men to go and make an attack on the woman's house, and if murder had resulted as in the former case, they would have been guilty of murder. When the lawlessness of the prisoners in doing what they did, and acting in defiance of the law; such conduct must be put down with a strong hand. A custom of the Chinese was raised, but with Dr Kital's natural inclination as a minister of the Gospel for the extenuation of punishment of those who broke the law in the maintenance of morality, he still said that the prisoners, if without proper authority, would not be justified in doing what they did. There was also another point in this case. There was a custom among the Chinese of leaving their wives behind for a number of years and taking to the poor unfortunate women utterly uncared for, and when they should come to the same depth of immorality as their husbands, it was their custom to kill them. He must say this was very cruel. As to the present case it was a very bad one. Without any proof of adultery, the prisoners took upon themselves to break into the woman's house, robbed her of her bangles and clothing, which they converted into money by pawning them, and it was mercy carried to the extreme when they were not charged with robbery, as he conceived that if there was evidence of assault, there was proof of robbery and felony. As to the warning, they had ample time to see that murder was what took place, for that murder was what took place, their years ago. The men's conviction, sentence to death, and their subsequent pardon were known to every one in the village, even to the children. In conclusion his Lordship said he did not know what sort of village that within so short a time, that two cases of this kind should come before this Court. He then sentenced the prisoners to three years' penal servitude on the 2nd and 4th counts, and one year's imprisonment on each of the other counts; all sentences to be contemporaneous.

His Lordship remarked that it was mistaken leniency perhaps, on the part of the Government, to pardon the four men in the former case, and to pardon them in the present case, but when they came to the Court after their release they were told that they had been let off so leniently because that was the first case of the kind. As to the prisoners in the present case, his Lordship could not say whether mercy might not be extended to them for some political reasons or other hereafter, but sitting as his Lordship did now, he must pass a severe sentence in order to vindicate the law.

As the prisoners were removed, there was a howl and lamentation in Court got up by the friends of the prisoners, and it was thought that the prosecutors would have met with violence at the hands of the excited mob, but it appeared that the took the precaution of leaving the Court before the excitement commenced.

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.
Regina v. Charles Johnston.
The prisoner was indicted for the above offence with a boy named P. P. Roberts on

the 15th July on board the American barque *Litchfield*.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

The Sessions were then adjourned till Monday next, the 30th July at 10 a.m., when the case of breach of prison against Wong Apo, a convict, will be taken.

The Aberdeen Street murder case will be taken on Tuesday, the 31st, at 10 a.m. Mr Francis was assigned by the Court to defend the prisoners, with Mr Denny, as the Solicitor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"DESPATCHES WILL CLOSE."
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, July 24th, 1877.

Sir,—According to the *Government Gazette* of Saturday last, one of the "old factories" is being knocked on the head. I refer to the postal expression "Despatches will close." Strangely enough, this old custom has been adhered to hitherto, though we laugh at our colonial friends for their plea of "old custom" in all matters. In the days of Old Factories it was of course a *sine qua non*, when a vessel would be despatched, to enable the shippers to send in their letters. But of what earthly use is, may I ask, such an intimation now-a-days here? It must still hold good in old Canton; but young Hongkong has made rapid strides of progress to render such an intimation altogether useless; and nothing else can be alleged in support of continuance of such a practice but "old custom," and indeed it very often happens that a shipper gets his Bill of Lading after the "despatch box" has been sent on board the steamer; consequently the plea as regards consignees' letters being sent in the box is quite untenable as well. It is unquestionably an old factoryism to say that "despatches will close," and as such it must fall into oblivion.

There is also another old factoryism, which must meet a similar fate. I refer to sending round written circulars regarding the arrival and departure of steamers or vessels. When the advertising mediums were not available before, as they are now, such a mode of advertising was naturally very desirable. With the morning issue of your contemporary, and yours in the evening, with mid-day extras from the office of both, and the ever-vigilant "Express" to boot, the utility of a written circular can only be thought of by those who must be dreaming of the method by which Noah must have advertised his delicious wine.

Let us indeed not laugh at our celestial friends when we ourselves cling to "old custom."

Yours faithfully,

X. Y. Z.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ON THE COAST.

By the Hamburg-American Company's steamer which arrived on June 10, details are received of the events which led to the capture of the rebel ironclad by H.M.S. *Shah*. The exploit of the Peruvian rebels was a daring one:—

On Sunday, May 6, Don Nicolas de Pirola, formerly Minister of Finance, and now head of the revolution, accompanied by two other chiefs, proceeded on board the ironclad ram *Huascar*, belonging to the Peruvian Government, and were welcomed by some disaffected officers. The plot had been previously arranged, and the commander was ashore. On a given signal a boat from a neighbouring Peruvian frigate brought a contingent of rebel sailors, sailors, and marines, who got on board the *Huascar*, and her engines were ordered to go ahead. These, being chiefly Englishmen, refused to obey their new masters, and accordingly determined to proceed under sail. But the *Huascar* forged slowly ahead, and ran down a launch, slightly collided with the floating dock, and the powerful Peruvian ironclad *Independencia*, moored within gunshot; but her officers did not seem to inquire the meaning of the manoeuvres, but signalled to the port admiral that the *Huascar* was under weigh. Then came an order to proceed to sea to recapture her, but by this time the runaway was far in the offing, and the captains of the *Independencia* and two other ironclads monitors were all absent from their posts on shore.

They had to be found, and fires had then to be lighted and steam got up, and by that time night had set in, and nothing could be done but to warn the ports on the coast what had occurred. A strong military force was also despatched to the south. Meanwhile, the *Huascar* was sighted by a merchant steamer full steam, going southward, and it was discovered, moreover, that the other vessels that had been detailed for pursuit were in one way or another out of repair and more or less unfit for sea, and the strongest of them, the monitor *Akhu-alpa*, is a slow steamer, much inferior in speed to the *Huascar*. The President issued a decree declaring her a pirate, offering a reward for her capture, and declaring the Government not responsible for any acts she might commit. On the following day, the British man-of-war *Shah* arrived at Callao, and after the state of affairs had been represented to the admiral, he consented to join the squadron going in pursuit of the rebel, on the ground that she was a pirate on the high seas. They started in pursuit, and up to May 11 nothing had been heard of them at Lima; but the *Shah* and *Amethyst*, having outstripped their Peruvian consort, came up and engaged the *Huascar*, compelling her to surrender to the Peruvians. The armament of the *Huascar* consisted of two 300-pounders in her turrets and two 40-pounders on her main deck.

Information has reached New York from Panama that the reason why the rebel vessel *Huascar* was attacked by her Majesty's ships *Shah* and *Amethyst* was that she had interfered with English mail steamers and had forcibly taken coal from an English barque.

Quotations.

Hongkong, July 24, 1877.

OPIM.—New Patna, cash, \$567 1/2
" Old Patna, cash, 562 1/2
" credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 580
" credit, —
" Old Benares, cash, 557 1/2
" credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 575
" credit, 580
" Allowance Tael, 32 s 48
" Old Malwa, cash, 575
" credit, 580
" Allowance Tael, 32 s 48

As the prisoners were removed, there was a howl and lamentation in Court got up by the friends of the prisoners, and it was thought that the prosecutors would have met with violence at the hands of the excited mob, but it appeared that the took the precaution of leaving the Court before the excitement commenced.

Incidentally it was brought out that a similar case of breach of morality occurred in the same village where the supposed paramour was killed, and the men who committed the murder were sentenced to be hanged. Their sentences were commuted to imprisonment.

ment, and before the departure of Sir Arthur Kennedy, a petition signed by the Chinese was presented for their pardon, and his Lordship had the pleasure of recommending the petition to the Governor, and able consideration. His Lordship observed that the present case was the result of this leniency, and having this case before them, Mr Francis could not plead that the men did not know the law.

Continued.—Chun Low Tak, the uncle, would be the proper person to interfere, but a special friend of the husband might also interfere. The prisoners ought to have got the authority of Chun Low Tak first to go to the house, but they did not. They had not the authority of the uncle, and there was not among them a special friend of the husband's.

Kwai Yee Kow, a married woman, was called. She was the sister-in-law of the woman How Sing Tai. On the 23rd June, she was in her bed asleep but was woken up by a knocking at the door. This was about 10 p.m., and there were more than ten men coming. She recognised the voice of Chun Low Tak. The boatman Cheung Azi was inside a room in How Sing Tai's part of the house. Chun Low Tak came to knock at the door.

By the Attorney General.—She saw Cheung Azi come to the house. He had come several times before the 23rd. He came there at dusk on that day.

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	4/0
" 30 days' sight, ...	4/0 1/2
" 6 months' sight, ...	4/0 1/2
Credit, ...	4/1
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	4/1
Bombay, demand, Rupees, ...	330
Calcutta, ...	230
Shanghai, demand, ...	74 1/2
" 30 days' ...	75
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. 2, ...	74 prem.
Mexicans, ...	14
Gold Leaf, ...	4.96
English Sovereigns, ...	4.96
Australian Sovereigns, ...	4.96
Diocunt, ...	9 s 10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 88 % prom.	475
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 475	475
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,700	475
Yongtze Insurance Co., \$2,700	475
Yongtze Ins. Association, 100 ex div.	705
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 800	800
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$580	580
China Fire Ins. Co., \$160	160
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 25 % dis.	25.70
H.K. O. & M. S. Dock Co., 7 % dis.	25.70
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 80	80
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75	75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$80	80
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103	103

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falcener & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, July 24, 1877.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ...	29.920
Do. 1 P.M. ...	29.884
Do. 4 P.M. ...	29.850
Thermometer—9 A.M. ...	80 1/2
Do. 1 P.M. ...	80 1/2
Do. 4 P.M. ...	81
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ...	68
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ...	81 1/2
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ...	82 1/2
Do. Maximum ...	83
Do. Minimum over night ...	80 1/2

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.	Remarks.
Feb.	5, Carrizal,	Cardiff	(First Feb. 23)
28, Janet Ferguson,	Cardiff	for Canton	
Mar.	8, Khedive,	Antwerp	
9, Pilgrim,	Cardiff		
17, D. M. Park,	Sunderland v. S'pore		
— Astrea,	New York		
18, Oryon,	Cardiff		
20, Warrior,	Cardiff		
20, George,	Cardiff		
22, Birling (s.),	Cardiff		
23, May Queen,	Cardiff		
27, Fortuna (s.),	Antwerp		

Apr.	8, Rota,	Cardiff	
10, St. Elmo,	Cardiff		

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London.
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
PEKIN, Captain WOODCOCK, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 28th July, at
noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 18, 1877. j28

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 30th instant, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.
Through Passengers Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 28th instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security of cargo, Shippers of Overland
Cargo are requested to endorse on the
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages
Shipped, to correspond with those in their
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 6, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 20, 1877. j30

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

**TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL**

**AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**

**THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on TUESDAY, the 7th August, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.**

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 6th Proximo. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 17, 1877. an7

Insurances.

**HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.**

**THIS Company is now Prepared to
Issue Policies against LOSS or
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.
Every Risk taken by this Company is
participated in by Three of the largest
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus
of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS,
equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS,
thus enabling this Company to accept large
lines.**

**SANDER & Co.,
Agents.**
Hongkong, June 28, 1877. an26

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

**CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO
\$800,000.**

Directors.
Lee Sing, of the Lai Sing Firm.
Chen Shing Lee, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
Wong Yik Pun, of the Chun Cheong Wing
Firm.

**Loo Yee, of the Yee On Firm.
Fong Roy Fung, of the Tung Sang Wo
Firm.
Wong Pak Chong, of the San Tye Lee
Firm.
Pun Pong, of the Wy Sing Firm.**

Manager—BO AMEN.

**MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to ADELAIDE,
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,
PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of
China and Japan.**

**HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand,
Hongkong, June 1, 1877. an1**

Insurances.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Taels Two Million,
in 1,000 shares of Taels 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Taels Six Hundred
Thousand, or Taels 600 per share.**

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. GURNEY, Esq. (Messrs Davis, Sassoon,
Sons & Co.)
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster
& Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibbs, Livingston
& Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Secretary—HERBERT S. MOHR, Esq.
BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,
YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.
At the principal ports in the East and Australian
Colonies.

**THE Company will be constituted on
the 1st January, 1878, as a per-
manent Marine Insurance Company, to
carry on the business (established in 1863)
of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
1878-1877.**

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels
400,000, by setting aside a portion of the
profits at such times and in such sums as
the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each
year will be divided amongst the Share-
holders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion
thereof being set aside for the forma-
tion of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors
(being Shareholders), in proportion to
the Premiums paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take
place at the end of every three years, and
for this purpose power will be given to the
Directors by the Deed of Settlement to
withdraw at the before-mentioned periods
all or any of the Shares held by Share-
holders who have not contributed Premium
or whose contributions during the preceding
three years have not been in proportion
to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company
in pursuance of the above regulation, will
be notified at least three months prior to
the date fixed for any such revision of the
Share List, and will have the option of dis-
posing of their Shares in either of the
following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after
receipt of notice of withdrawal, and
prior to the date of revision, to sell
their Shares to any person approved
by the Company and accepted as the
transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate
for cancellation at the time of such
revision, and pursuant to notice, will
receive a return of the Capital paid up
thereon; and so soon after as the
financial position of the Company up
to the date of the revision can be ascer-
tained and the accounts adjusted, they
shall also receive a pro-rata share of
the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated,
together with such proportion of the
unappropriated profits as may be found
due to them.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that Applica-
tions for Shares in the undermentioned
form will be received at the offices of the
Company, from residents in China and
Japan, until the 30th September; from
London and distant ports until 31st Octo-
ber next.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR
SHARES.**

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you
will allot to me Shares in the
above Company, and agree to
accept such Shares, or any less number
you may allot to me, and
agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per
Share, and all subsequent calls, and to
subscribe the Deed of Settlement when
required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be
obtained at the Head-office, or by applica-
tion to the Agents of the Company.
Shanghai, June 18, 1877. oc1

NOTICE.

**LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.**

**THE BUSINESS of this Company has
This Day been Transferred to THE
MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old
Broad Street, LONDON.**

By Order of the Proprietors,
**WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.**
137, Leadenhall Street,
London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.
20, Old Broad Street,
London,
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND, £340,000 "

**WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-
tisement THE MARINE INSURANCE
CO. has This Day taken over the
Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL
STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed
Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hong-
kong.**

By Order of the Board of Directors,
**ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.**

**THE Underigned is prepared to Accept
Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the
MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class
Steamer.**

**A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of
London.**
Hongkong, February 19, 1877. an47

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

**AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia, and Penang.**

**Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.**

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
**JAS. B. COUGHRAN,
Secretary.**
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

**THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Malahada, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.**

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
**THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.**

**MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.**
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)**

NOTICE.
**POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.**

**OLYFANT & Co.,
General Agents.**
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

**THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.**

**NORTON & Co.,
Agents.**
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.**

ESTABLISHED 1806.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

**THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.**

**GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.**
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.**

**THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—**

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

**THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of Instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.**

A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 8, 1873.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.**

**THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.**

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the Harbour C. Shipping or midway between each shore are marked a, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Fliz.
8. From Fliz to East Point.

Vessel's Name.		Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	5	Brit.	str.	781	July 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Bellona	3	Ger.	str.	789	July 21	Stemmen & Co.		
Ben Lodi	4	Brit.	str.	899	July 21	Order		
Charlton	4	Brit.	str.	786	July 10	Hop Kee		
City of Peking	4	Amer.	str.	5079	July 19	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Dale	3	Brit.	str.	645	July 21	Yuen Fat Hong		
Emu	3	Span.	str.	223	June 3	Romedon & Co.		
Glenroy	3	Brit.	str.	1370	July 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
King Richard	3	Brit.	str.	1133	July 17	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Marivela	3	Span.	str.	202	July 22	Benedictson & Co.		
Olympia	5	Ger.	str.	777	July 22	Stemmen & Co.		
Thingwall	4	Dan.	str.	1577	July 17	Landstein & Co.		
W. Cores de Vries	4	Brit.	str.	334	June 4	Hok Moh Leong		
Wahl	5	Brit.	str.	265	July 22	Landstein & Co.		
Yangtze	5	Brit.	str.	783	July 22	Stemmen & Co.		
Yesso	5	Brit.	str.	559	July 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Zaimboanga	4	Span.	str.	651	July 17	Ah Yon		
Sailing Vessels								
A. S. Davis	7	Amer.	sh.	1399	June 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Alphington	3	Brit.	bq.	823	July 8	Wiles & Co.		
Angostura	3	Ger.	bq.	418	July 7	Carlowitz & Co.		
Annie Lortwy	7	Brit.	bq.	753	July 5	Order		
Antwerp	4	Brit.	bq.	1081	July 13	Malchers & Co.		
Auguste	3	Foh.	bq.	860	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.		
Bancutha	3	Brit.	bq.	970	July 2	Meyer & Co.		
Blanca Partica	3	Ital.	bq.	668	June 22	Landstein & Co.		
Bon Accord	2	Brit.	bq.	398	July 19	Chinese		
C. W. Cochran	3	Amer.	bq.	1105	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Cactus Oilvar	3	Ital.	bq.	791	July 6	Order		
Caldow	3	Brit.	bq.	423	July 6	Order		
Canton	2	Span.	sh.	779	June 23	Chinese		
Ceres	3	Ger.	bq.	420	July 6	Wiles & Co.		
Cheng Soon	3	Span.	sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chocala	3	Brit.	bq.	284	July 18	Rosario & Co.		
C. Knapen	3	Brit.	bq.	483	July 8	Stemmen & Co.		
Chow Sze	3	Brit.	sh.	398	July 13	Malchers & Co.		
Commissary	3	Dan.	sh.	647	July 21	Malchers & Co.		
Doris Broderick	3	Brit.	bq.	627	July 8	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Edinburgh Castle	3	Brit.	bq.	670	July 7	Landstein & Co.		
Edith Rose	4	Brit.	bq.	496	July 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Enid	3	Amer.	bq.	693	July 7	Wm. Fustat & Co.		
Escoff	3	Ger.	bq.	623	July 17	Order		
F. H. Drews	3	Brit.	bg.	300	July 11	Chinese		
Footch	4	Brit.	bq.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.		
Formosa	3	Span.	bq.	447	July 18	Chinese		
Fortuna	3	Amer.	bq.	1083	July 1	Meyer & Co.		
Fred. P. Litchfield	4	Ger.	bq.	594	July 19	Wm. Fustat & Co.		
Frederick	3	Brit.	bq.	658	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Geo. Croshaw	3	Brit.	bq.	456	July 17	Chinese		
Glamorganshire	2	Brit.	bq.	580	July 4	Chinese		
Gollah	7	Amer.	sh.	1200	July 6	Meyer & Co.		
Gold Hunter	3	Brit.	bq.	698	July 1	Bornes Co., Limited		
Grasmere	4	Brit.	sh.	1068	May 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Gracie	3	Brit.	sh.	1299	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Hannah Law	3	Amer.	sh.	1352	May 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Higlander	3	Ger.	bq.	880	July 18	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Humboldt	3	Brit.	sh.	820	July 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Iles of the South	3	Amer.	bq.	852	July 11	Stemmen & Co.		
Jan Peter	3	Amer.	bq.	710	July 7	Order		
Jas. B. Stone	3	Russ.	sh.	1865	July 2	Order		
Jalo	3	Ger.	sh.	758	July 2	Deetjen & Co.		
Johanna	2	Ger.	sh.	835	July 1	Malchers & Co.		
Jottin	3	Brit.	sh.	765	July 11	Order		
Jubilee	4	Brit.	bq.	799	July 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Kaisow	2	Russ.	bq.	690	July 24	Captain		
Kalaja	3	Amer.	sch.	1208	June 30	Meyer & Co.		
Locking Wind	3	Amer.	sch.	48	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Lord Macaulay	7	Brit.	bq.	847	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Louisa	3	Ger.	sm. sc.	245	July 1	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Maipu	8	Brit.	bq.	574	July 12	Landstein & Co.		
Matchless	4	Amer.	sh.	1198	June 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Mernie	3	Brit.	bq.	623	July 17	Glibb, Livingston & Co.		
Mignon	3	Afr. sm. sc.	sc.	434	July 18	Order		
Mikado	3	Brit.	bq.	380	July 5	Malchers & Co.		
Nimbus	3	Amer.	sh.	1900	July 5	Messageries Maritimes		
Norseman	2	Brit.	sh.	721	July 16	Chinese		
Northern Star	2	Brit.	bq.	377	July 21	Order		
Notre D. de la Garde	1	Foh.	bq.	484	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	3	Span.	sch.	208	July 8	Ramedlos & Co.		
Parraza	7	Brit.	bq.	464	July 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Polola	3	Ger.	bq.	239	July 21	Stemmen & Co.		
Polynesia	7	Ger.	sh.	986	June 16	Meyer & Co.		
Robt. Henderson	3	Brit.	bq.	585	June 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Rosina	4	Amer. sm. sc.	sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Samos	4	Amer. sm. sc.	sc.	395	July 17	Russell & Co.		
Scindia	4	Brit.	sh.	874	July 17	Russell & Co.		
Siamese Crown	2	Span.	sh.	540	June 25	Chinese		
Springfield	2	Amer.	sh.	1048	July 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Stanfield	3	Foh.	bq.	293	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Star of the North	4	Brit.	bq.	676	June 16	Russell & Co.		
Starlight	3	Brit.	sh.	662	July 7	Chin Chon Wing		
Udly	3	Foh.	bq.	638	July 16	Chinese		
Ungabam	3	Brit.	sh.	387	July 11	Carlowitz & Co.		
Uttling	7	Brit.	sh.	1063	July 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Verese Behn	4	Brit.	sh.	815	July 17	Order		
Woon Kramon	3	Ger.	bq.	450	July 4	Stemmen & Co.		
Worrich	2	Span.	bq.	474	July 12	Stemmen & Co.		
Worrich	3	Ger.	bg.	180	July 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Wullocgornum	4	Brit. sm. sc.	sc.	173	July 18	Wiles & Co.		
Wullocgornum	4	Brit.	sh.	680	July 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wullocgornum	3	Brit.	bq.	679	July 17	T. G. Linstead		
Wullocgornum	3	Amer.	bq.	808	July 2	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Wullocgornum	3	Span.	sh.	701	July 16	Kin-tye-joong		
WHAMPOA								
Wullocgornum	3	Thomson	Ger.	bg.	215	July 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Wullocgornum	3	Christiansen	Ger.	bq.	250	July 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
CANTON								
Wullocgornum	3	Drews	Brit.	str.	814	July 24	Stemmen & Co.	